THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Some Reasons for a Change in the Method of Choosing Members of That Body.

National Power Increases as State Influence Declines-Legislatures Not Trusted-Plea for Election by Popular Vote.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A few months ago, in the hall of Represenatives at Washington, was held the first centennial inauguration anniversary of the first President of the United States. Among the distinguished guests invited were the Governors of the thirteen States that achieved our independence. It is related that by some strange oversight no seats were reserved for them, and that on their arrival there appeared no usher to assign to them their proper place in the ceremonies of this rare occasion. The ommission was, of course, accidental, and carried with it no intentional slight; still the circumstance marks in a very striking manuer the decadence of State importance during the first century of the Union. The President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives Congress, the Court of Claims, foreign ministers, the pan-American representatives, delegates to the marine congress, officers of the army and navy, were all assigned their respective places. There was no omission to marshal in in proper regulation precedence all the United States officers and distinguished foreign guests. No reason can be alleged for the slight of the thirteen Governors except the absence of their importance in the minds of those who controlled the programme. They were only impressed with the presence of United States officials. Only the Nation was reembered; the States were forgotten. One hundred years ago such an accident, such an apparent affront to the States, could not have happened. I do not allude to this event to censure those who arranged the proceedings of this anniversary, but simply to illustrate the great change that one hundred years have wrought in the public mind as to the relative importance of the national and State governments. It is the lesson of a century, and points unerringly in the direction the States are traveling. The beginning of Washington's first term

indicates alike the low-water mark of national authority and importance, and the hight-water mark of State power and influence. Algebraically expressed, if we represent the Nation by x and the State by y, then in 1789 x=13y, and in 1889 x=42y. It will be seen that the relative value of x and y, or the Nation and the individual State, has been greatly modified, the former increasing more than three-fold and the latter declining in the same ratio, while the forces which caused this great change are working with undimmished vigor, and apparently without limitation, in the same direction. At the commencement of this period and for several subsequent years members of Congress resigned their positions to become Governors of States, or to fill other State offices. Now Governors of States resign their places to enter Con-In view of these facts, the question naturally arises whether development in the

direction we are pursuing is in the interest of self-government, and whether it should be encouraged by legislative action. If it be conceded that the one grand and distinctive principle underlying our system, and on which the prosperity and happiness of our people mainly depend, is the princi-ple of local self-government, then it must be conceded that the maintenance of State governments in full vigor and purity is essential to the continuance of that system, for the States alone are the guardians and regulators of all the machinery necessary for the development of self-government and that individualism on which it depends. The national and State governments run on two distinct and antagonizing principles, yet both are essential to our free na-tional existence. The former is of the paternal order, working through bureaus, under the direction of chiefs at Washington, the head of all being the President; while latter are vehicles of the will of the people, executed, for the most part, through officers of their own election. They work in opposite directions, like the pendulum of a clock, but each contributing to the same result. As the correctness of the clock depends on the equal swing of the pendulum, so the efficiency of our system of government depends on the proper and equal exercise of its two opposing forces. There must not be too much swing in either direction. To be sure, the people elect the President and members of Congress who make the laws of a national character, thus directing the general polley of the Nation. But the right to choose rulers is not self-government. It is only a right to select masters and to discharge them periodically, if disliked. The national government takes from the people many duties by imposing the same on its many appointees, making them responsible to the heads of bureaus instead of to the people. To a certain extent this is a wise provision as securing more efficient service in the execution of the laws; still, the principle is not in harmony with the idea of self-government, because it tends to withdraw from the public mind the idea of responsibility to the people as the source of authority. Man, unlike the hog that never looks up to him who threshes down acorns, is constantly looking up to him who showers down favors. This engenders a spirit of servility quite different from what is developed by the system of election by the people. Whatever unnecessarily weakens this idea of responsibility to the people as the source of honor and power, and bestows it upon man, is a blow aimed at the very found ation of our government. The increase, then, of national authority, and of national aws to be executed by officers appointed by the President, alone responsible to him and removable at his pleasure, or by the heads of bureaus, constitutes an abridgement of the rights which, in theory, belong to the people, and ought not to be indulged in except in cases prescribed by the Constitution, or demanded by some extraordinary emergency involving the national welfare. The enlargement of authority by the national government has already constituted it the principal source of political honor and preferment. To it the eyes of the people are directed, and on it repose their hopes of advancement. In extend the jurisdiction of Congress over the their scramble for office the affairs election of United States Senators as well of their own State and neighborhood are forgotten or neglected, and the general welfare compromised. The trend of events, then, is generally in the line of subversion of State influence, and gradual withdrawal from the people of the care and management of local affairs.

The cause of this movement cannot be wholly charged to the willing encreachments of the national government, for to a certain extent it has been superinduced by the negligence and inefficiency of the State governments. For example, who would have ever heard of the law regulating elections of Representatives to Congress by the National government had the States done their whole duty in this respect? So with many other matters essential to the general welfare; if the State legislatures had shown that efficiency demanded by the exigencies of the object, there would have been no assumption of authority by the national government. This fact should remind us that another important fact has been established during the century just closed, and that is that there remains a latent anthority in the national government that may be invoked | highest civilization to be thwarted and deat any time and on any occasion that the welfare of the Nation demands it.

tution which will be permitted to stand | ent denial of rights to the colored race will in the way of any enactment necessary to preserve our national unity and exgress in this respect is believed to be ample ior any emergency. This idea has been, time and again, admitted and acted upon the milder, but timely interference in the time and again, admitted and acted upon by both of the great political parties, until manner indicated. It will be the part of it has suggested the conclusion that the difference between the "omnipotence of an amendment to the Constitution competent, even, to grapple with the coming plutocracy which troubles Mr. Bellamy of the general government, and so secure to every legal voter "the right to vote and would avoid the encroachments of the na-

improve the legislation of the States, so that the inefficiency of State laws may not render the interference of national legisla-tion necessary. Unless this is done we may rest assured that the general absorption of all authority by the national government will go on until the States sink into insignificance, and become mere appendages of a centralized imperialism.

The natural forces of society all tend to centralization, and cannot be prevented in the great struggle for the acquisition of wealth and for human improvement. Hence it is unnecessary to stimulate or encourage the movement by legislation. Like the accumulating snowball that the school-boy rolls along for his amusement. increasing in an accelerating ratio at every revolution, so does the population, capital, intelligence, commerce, manufacturing and every distinctive industry draw and add to itself by union and co-operation more growth, strength and power. This tendency appears in every department of life. It seems to be a law of our existence. This is natural centralization, pure and irresistible. It cannot be overcome any more than the attraction of gravitation. When to this natural and irresistible movement is added the artificial stimulus of legislation then it is that we may fear the ultimate disarrangement of society, bringing unde-

sirable and annatural results. In our system of government the States have a function to perform which, if omitted, will destroy that system. We have already said that improvement in State legislation is necessary in order to prevent the centralizing tendency of the government. Let us look to the means by which this improvement may be effect-ed. At the formation of our government a distrust of the people induced our fathers to place the election of United States Senators in the legislatures of the respective States. Like the Electoral College for the election of President and Vice-president, this method, in practice, has resulted only in an indirect and uncertain expression of the will of the people. In the Electoral College no malign influences have, as yet, manifested themselves; but this cannot be affirmed of the State legislatures. In the latter, the last few years of our history have been but a constant repetition of the most disgraceful and corrupt transactions. So desirable is the place sought for, that to secure it no acts are thought unwarranted by the ethics of politicians. The scramble, in most instances, lies not so much between the candidates of opposing parties as be-tween the different candidates of the same party, while the evil results of the system method has proved a failure, a source of corruption, and a hindrance to State legis-

In the State elections for members of the Legislature the all-important question is not the capacity and fitness of the candidate for the duties of law-making, but for whom will he vote for United States Senator? This overshadows all other considerations and directs the attention of the people to the formation of the United States Senate instead of the State Legislature. This, in many instances, causes the defeat and obscurity of the most enlightened citizens and in their places elects the noisy, superficial and corrupt politician. There should be no obstacles in the way to prevent the selection of the wisest and most experienced citizens to the Legislature, no matter what his national politics may be. His duties should be toward the State and not toward the national government. Eliminate this one duty from the Legislature and confine its duties to State affairs and we shall soon witness such an improvement in law-making as will greatly advance the authority and influence of the States and so render the interference of the national government unnecessary. The election of United States Senators by State Legislatures has not even the merit of the presidential Electoral College, for

the latter, by unforseen usage, has given rise to an efficient and highly useful body of intelligent men, each of whom, in his character as elector, is required to develop before the people the policy of his party. This is an important duty and a source of instruction to the people of un-disputed utility. There is no doubt but that a similar system adopted by the States in the choice of United States Senators would be greatly superior to the present system. It would be less liable to corruption, and would more faithfully carry out the wishes of the people. But why do in a round-about way what can be better done in a direct manner? The people now, in voting for State legislators, designate the politics of the man of their choice for Senator, and in most cases the candidate himself; but there is not the binding obligation resting upon the legislator that is imposed upon the elector, for the reason that the candidate has not been authoritatively named by a legitimate party caucus. Hence, the latitude given him for traffic between different aspirants. Inasmuch as the choice of a Senator is considered its most important duty, of course all other business is subordinated to it, and what ought to be a wise, orderly and dignified body of law-makers is degraded into a wrangling political caucus, delaying legis-lation, run at the expense of the State, and, in a manner, dictated to by lobbying politi-cians seeking power and place in the na-tional government, and who are more susceptible to money and chicanery than to honesty and patriotic motives. Under such untoward circumstances what can we nat-uraly expect but defective legislation, con-sequent State debasement, diminished confidence in State governments, and loss of State influence? The two duties of lawmaking and election of United States Senators are incompatibles, and should be Legislature than the people of a State. Nor should it be forgotten that the time is fast approaching when we shall be called

severed at once. It is easier to corrupt a npon to solve great social problems, and it is vastly important that they be solved under the forms of law rather than by the wild impulses of anarchy. As these problems affect, for the most part, the masses, how essential it is that their representatives. the law-makers, possess their confidence, which cannot be gained under the present mode so fully aspby a direct vote. The people are always more willing to submit to laws enacted by persons of their own choice than those imposed by an authority independent of them. Nor should we fail to observe the signifi-

cant fact that the distrust of the people as to their capacity to choose United States Senators, and which conferred that power on the State governments, has been to a large degree transferred to those very bodies which originally possessed their confidence. Distrust of State legislatures has taken the place of distrust of the people. This implies that the method of "select appointments" has not been strengthened by the experience of a century, and that public opinion is growing favorable to popular elections. Time is evolving faith in the people. To effect this desirable result, and make the election by a direct vote of the people, an amendment to the national Constitution is necessary, requiring the consent of two-thirds of the States, or at the present time, twenty-eight. Probably we need not look for this consent from some of the seceding States, for such amendment will extend the jurisdiction of Congress over the as Representatives, the latter of which is even now bitterly opposed, especially in districts where the negro population outnumbers the whites, or is considered dangerously large. Yet the failure of those States to protect the negro in his elective rights, and their mani-

fest determination to disfranchise him. renders such interference by the government absolutely necessary if it intends to keep faith with that part of our population. Either that, or some more radical measure, will be adopted. It is folly to suppose that the Nation will long endure the unequal representation in Congress which the present disfranchisement of the negro has brought about. The government is bound in honor to fulfill its obligations to the colored race, and this will surely be done. A nation of sixty-five millions o people cannot afford to bring upon itself the condemnation of the whole civilized world by shirking a duty voluntarily assumed. The world will not forgive this government if it allows the splendic efforts of the colored race to improve its condition and to lift itself to the plane of stroyed to gratify a ferocious prejudice. Not only is its bonor involved, but its There is nothing in our national Consti- | safety, also, for a continuation of the prescertainly precipitate a racial crisis at no very distant day. Then the very States that now deny these rights will be found istence, or to secure any great and neces- that now deny these rights will be found sary national benefit. The power of Con- appealing to the national government for Parliament" and the omnipotence of Con- as will at once place the elecgress is more imaginary than real. It is tion of Senators along with Representa-

tional government direct their efforts to I two potent reasons which urge the general | druggists.

the elections in those States in which the negro vote is suppressed, viz.: 1. The undue and enlarged representation which it gives the white population of those States where the denial of negro suffrage exists. 2. The sacred duty of seeing that the negro is protected in his constitutional rights. These two causes are pressing upon the government with rapidly increasing power. It will not be long safe to defer action if we expect to escape a national catastrophe. The problem can be solved peaceably by the white people of the States containing the colored population if disposed to act justly. It is ostensibly claimed that the objection to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the negroes is the power it gives them to elect ignorant and depraved men of their own race to office, and thus generally to rule the whites, and, through their incompetence, to ruin the prosperity of the States. In sup-port of this theory they have, unfortunately, many facts of sad experience in the last few years in those States where, shortly after the war, the negro dominated public affairs. This experience has told powerfully against the negro, not only in his own localities, but in producing a doubt of his ability to exercise the usual rights of citizenship, and in arousing a symin other States for the population subjected thus to negro rule. But the right of suffrage does not necessarily include the right to hold office. The State has the power to declare what qualifications are necessary to render a man eligible to hold office. Those qualifications only must apply to both whites and blacks alike, and herein there is nothing unjust, for there is as much to be feared from an ignorant and depraved white man as from an ignorant and depraved negro. Both should be excluded from all offices. Being in possession of the State government the white population may now prescribe just such high qualifications for eligibility to office as they see fit, and there is no power to prevent the execution of such laws. This would produce a spirit of emulation among all classes and would test the ability of the negro to make progress. If he failed to acquire the necessary qualifications the law would exclude him, and he would be powerless for harm. If he succeeded, then he would be no longer dangerous on account of his ignorance and de-pravity, and he would be no less entitled to confidence than the white man. If this reasonable solution of the vexed question be refused, then all fair-minded persons suffrage lies not in any danger to be appre-hended from his participation in public duties as a free citizen, but solely on account of his race. If this be the fact, then one of two things must take place; either the race prejudice must be allowed to override constitutional guarantees and the sacred obligations of the general government, or the government must exercise its powers to prevent the domination of prejudice. For a time, at least, it remains with the Southern white population to unravel the Gordian knot with their own wisdom and sense of justice. It largely rests with them to determine whether this shall be done, or whether, by unreasonable delay, they force a solution of the difficulty through the Alexandrine method of the sword.

government to regulate and superintend

In urging this constitutional amendment it is not presumed that such amendment will be efficacious to remove all difficulties that require treatment. Its potency will be only contributory to the ends sought. As such it is offered with the belief that, however small may be its influence, it should not be neglected amid the perils that surround us.

CHARLES H. MASON. CANNELTON, Ind., April 5.

Cyclones and Tornadoes.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In the Journal of April 3 there is an item headed, "Terrific Speed of the Cyclone," which certainly errs in two things. The writer evidently means "tornado." The Journal has several times noted the fact that the "cyclone" extends over a large area of country-often from a thousand to two thousand miles. It may also be said that it is never "terrific" in speed. Indeed, it is generally of a slow motion. All the storms move in ellipses or circles, and generally from west to east. On one side of the storm, whether the large "cyclone" or the small "tornado," the wind will be west and on the other it will be east. But this is true only of the whirling motion. The familiar eddy, known as a "whirlwind," illustrates the case. While the atmosphere in it is whirling, or running round in a circle, it is also moving forward. If a cyclone extends from Chicago to Nashville, the wind will be blowing in opposite directions in these two cities; and midway between them the motion will be so slow as to be imperceptible. This is the "storm center." But while this circular motion prevails within the storm,

the whole body of air of which it is com-

posed is at the same time moving eastward. The "blowing of the wind," which we ob-

serve, is part of this whirl. The eastward

movement of the storm as a whole is im-perceptible, and can only be learned from such general reports as the signal service The cyclone is a body of rarified air, known as a "low barometer." It may be so moderate as to give us only partially cloudy and threatening weather. Sometimes ther are local rains, or showers, within the area of the cyclone in many places, while other places, also within the cyclone, have no rain. Again, the conditions of electricity, temperature and moisture may be such as to cause heavy rains throughout the entire area of the storm, and its motion may be so slow that it will be several days in passing. Tornadoes are also whirlwinds. They are also violent, and cover rarely over onefourth of a mile. Tornadoes occur only within the area of a cyclone. The tornado at Louisville was within a cyclone that covered the Ohio and Tennessee valleys. There were several other tornadoes in the same cyclone. The writer of the item above alluded to gives the time in Louisville, as 8:22, and in Gallatin, Tenn., as 8:45, and infers that the tornado had gone the distance of 160 miles in twenty-three minutes. They were different torusdoes, and both in the same cyclone. Their paths, as shown by the damages along their routes, were from west to east, or nearly so. And while the tornado does move rapidly, its forward movement would not be more destructive than the "high winds" in some evelones. The destruction is caused by the whirling motion and the rush of wind following in to fill the vacuum caused by the

tornado. The causes of cyclones and tornadoes are not well understood. Many thinking people are searching for these causes; and the signal-service reports furnish the best col-lection of facts in which the explanation may be looked for. BEDFORD, Ind., April 4.

Where the Difficulty Would Lie.

If reciprocity with Mexico, Central America and South America can be effected on the lines authorized by Secretary Blaine and recommended to the pan-American congress by Mr. Flint, a few interests would suffer, but the not gain to American industries would be great. The competition which American industry and American labor must be guarded against is not found in South America. It is very doubtful, however, whether many states to the southward would accept unrestricted reciprocity with this country. Most of those countries depend on customs duties as their chief source of revenue.

A fashionable Whim.

Another craze in Washington, the latest, is that for acquiring foreign languages. It is the proper thing to speak for be said to speak, not quite the same thing, several tongues besides that of your maternal ancestor. The impecunions scion of an effete European aristocracy is now in his glory there. French, German, Italian, are a matter of course. A Spanish class is the very tip of fashion. Russian and Chinese are spoken; Volapuk is so far not heard from, but if some Mrs. Loftus will only start the ball a-rolling. Volapukists by the score will spring up in a night.

A Modern Divinity.

New York Sun. "Who was that man you spoke to?"
"He is a divinity."

"A divinity?"
"Yes. You know Shakespeare speaks about a divinity shaping our ends?"

"Well, that's what that man does-he's manicure and chiropodist.' Beware of Pneumonia. Use at once Baker's Pure Cod Liver Oil

or Baker's Emulsion. The genuine only. Of

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Indianapolis Is to Be Greatly Benefited by Improvements in the L., N. A. & C. Wm. L. Breyfogle, president of the Lonisville, New Albany & Chicago road, spent yesterday in the city and left for Louisville last evening. He stated that Indianapolis is to be greatly benefited by the revolution in the L., N. A. & C. management. He went on to state that the portion of the road between Indianapolis and Chicago was to be put into one division and placed under the superintendency of J. B. Safford, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and that to-day they would lease rooms for him, probably in the Jackson Block. The portion of the road between Louisville and Michigan City is to be the other division, with John Loomis as superintendent, with headquarters at Louisville. John Ewan, superintendent of transportation, will change his headquarters from Lafayette to Chicago. President Breyfogle says that it is the intention of the new management to place the road-bed between Indianapolisand Chicago in physical condition second to no line between the points named, and with a fine equipment and a first-class roadbed he predicts that the L., N. A. & C. will carry 50 per cent. of the business between Indianapolis and Chicago. He says the directors of the road are confident that the Indianapolis division can be made a handsome paying investment, and to such an end they will improve the terminals here and place themselves in a position second to none of their competitors. The L., N. A. & C. has the advantage of running over its own tracks from Indianapolis to Chicago, which privilege neither the Pennsylvania nor the Big Four enjoys, as the Pennsylvania uses sixty miles of the Lake Erie & Western track, and the Big Four eighteen miles and sixty miles of the track of the llinois Central road to reach Chicago. Mr. Breyfogle is of the opinion that the L., N. A. & C., with its own terminal facilities at Indianapolis and its Cincinnati business in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, will make the division one of the busiest north-and-south lines operated.
Regarding the building of a new road from
New Albany to Indianapolis he had but
little to say; it was a matter in which he and his friends were not somned concerned as in placing the L., N. A. & C. well upon its feet. This plan of changing the divisions was not decided on until the matter was thoroughly canvassed, and, although decidedly different from the plan first proposed, it is thought will be of great advantage in operating the road successfully. A Handsome Increase in Traffic.

The train records show that 1,461 more loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending April 5 than in the week preceding. About five hundred cars of this increase were on the Cincinnati division of the Big Four in forwarding freights which had been held back on account of high waters at Cincinnati, but 1,000 cars of the increase was from the natural increase in business with the improvement in the country roads. There was a marked increase in east-bound tonnage, it being largely in grain and flour, and the shipments of hard-wood lumbers east are again quite heavy. From now until the middle of May shipments of grain are likely to increase. The shipments of live stock to Eastern markets are light, but an improvement is looked for after the middle of the month, or at least by the first of May. West bound the tonnage is exceeding that of the corresponding period last year somewhat, and, in fact, west-bound traffic every year shows an increase in tonnage over that of the preceding year, and this notwithstanding the fact that the shipments of railroad supplies, anthracite coal and coke are lighter, and have been for several months past, than in either of the last ten years. North-and-south roads are not carrying as much business as last month, the shipments of grain and ice being lighter. However, the north-andsouth roads will make very handsome revenue for the next few months from forwarding to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louis-ville and other Southern markets ice which has been stored at Northern points in large quantities, to be shipped during the summer. Local business is excellent. Shipments of stone, brick, timber in the rough, staves and wagon material, were never heavier than at the present time, and outbound business is up to its usual average. The outlook for business, freight men say, is seldom better, and as rates are well maintained, continued large earnings are predicted. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending April 5, as com-

Name of Road.		cars, 1890.	cars, 1889.	cars. 1888.
L., N. A. & C. Air-line		330	257	263
L, D. & W.		391	380	
C., H. &D. (Ind'p'l's div.) L. E. &W.		853 561	680 449	665 418
(I. & V				
	T M 4. T	960		
Penn. lines Chicago div.			385	211
	Colu'b'sdiv.			
	Springf'ld div		585	704
	Peoria. div	841	660	872
Big Four	Chi. div	1,803	1,783	1,801
lines.	Cin. div	2,850	2,321	2,066
	8t. L. div			
	Clev.div	2,158		
Vandalia		1,957	1,734	1,964
Totals		17,689	15,480	15.082
Empty cars			3,728	
Total movement		21,710	19,208	19,090
car-loads correspon year, 186	of live stock	k, again of 1889; ew rul	increases as i	in the

the weighing of stock are already increas ing the business of the yards, and bid fair to largely increase it.

In the week ending April 5 there were transferred over the Belt road 12,679 cars, against 11,030 cars in the corresponding week of 1889; increase this year, 1,649 cars.

Salem Wants a New Road. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SALEM, April 6 .- A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held last night to consider the projected Louisville & Indianapolis railroad. The members were enthusiastic, and proposed to go to work at once in a substantial manner to encourage such a line. A committee was appointed to correspond with Louisville and New Albany capitalists, who are backing the scheme. Salem has many advantages in the way of freights to offer a new line. Her stonequarries are among the largest and most extensive in the West; the lumber, grain and stock shipments are large; and, in addition to this, the city will give the company building the road \$50,000, and take a large amount of stock. The business men are in earnest, as was shown at this meet-ing, and Salem is determined to press every advantage to secure and encourage this line. The Board of Trade will take further action at the regular meeting next Tuesday

Personal, Local and General Notes. E. G. Thompson has been appointed agent of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway at New York City, vice H. Hartshorn,

resigned. William Divine, chief clerk in the office of T. H. Noonan, assistant general freight agent of the Big Four, at Chicago, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

The Terre Haute car-works are building several hundred cars for the Baltimore & Eastern line, which are said to be the model box car of present manufacture. Alfred Sully has sold his interest in the Philadelphia & Reading, and it is now believed that President Corbin will have

smoother sailing, and carry out his ideas as to the future of this valuable property. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ssued orders forbidding the agents of the Union News Company to sell on its trains anything except newspapers, periodicals and books. This does away with the orange and banana basket.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road has perfected its arrangements for

round-houses, taking the place of some which have been in use since the road was

opened for business While it is not true that the Big Four syndicate has absorbed the Mackey lines, it is believed that it has the Mackey system practically under its control, and that eventually the present alliance will extend to an actual absorption of the Mackey system by the Big Four.

The Vandalia is putting in blind switches at all its side-tracks, whether level or upgrade. This furnishes absolute safety from a car standing on a side-track running on to the main line, a moving car going into the ditch rather than on to the main track, unless the switch is thrown.

T. A. Switz, private secretary of W. M. Greene, general manager of the Big Four lines, has resigned to accept a position on the Great Northern railway, with head-quarters at St. Paul. Prior to going with Mr. Greene Mr. Switz was for some years private secretary of E. B. Thomas.

J. R. Wood, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road, has been made chairman of the passenger committee of the trunk lines pending the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Tattle, who recently resigned to become general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hart-

More economical ideas seem to have come over the management of the Chicago, Rurlington & Quincy road, the road being operated last year on 66.06 per cent. of the gross earnings, against 79.37 per cent. in the year 1888. The strike of 1888 tended, however, to considerably increase the company's operating expenses.

As usual in April and May, rumors are atioat that the Pennsylvania Company is to make a reduction in wages the 1st June. One of the officials of the road says that there is no ground for such talk. The new general manager believes in paying men good wages, and expects them to serve the company faithfully in return.

The chief engineer of one of the Eastern roads has recently been traveling a good deal in the West, and among other lines he rode over the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg and the Vandalia. He had heard much of the splendid track of the C., St. L. & P., but was surprised to find that of the Vandalia was fully as smooth and solid. The Vandalia now has eight of its passenger engines equipped with the American electric headlight, and four more will be completed the present week. Mr. Prescott, Superintendent of motive power of the

Vandalia, says that this ranks second to the Westinghouse brake as an improvement looking to the safe movement of The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in connection with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Pennsylvania roads, has arranged to put on a fast

stock train between Omaha and Jersey City. The schedule time from Omaha to

Pittsburg will be seventy-one hours. The

trains will be made up entirely of palace stock cars and will be the highest-speeded freight train, it is stated, in the world. An engineer yesterday, in speaking of the Strong engine, said that the more it is run the more noticeable are the good features about the locomotive. One noticeable point is the ease with which it runs after once getting under way, there being no jerking move-ment, no matter if it is running seventy miles an hour. This, he said, was due to the fact that the drivers of the locomotive had no counterbalance, and caused the wheel to turn without any jerky motion, which motion could not be avoided on an engine which had counterbalances in its

driving-wheels. It is stated that the prospects that the Iowa Central will be a part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton system, with the latter taking control of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, are not very promising. The C., H. & D. people are giving the matter careful investigation before acting. The road, last year, earned but \$3,000 a mile, and under the most economical management used 71 per cent. of its gross earnings in operating expenses, and where the C., H. & D. is to get the money, under such conditions, to pay 4 per cent. on its securi-ties, is a problem worth studying, says one who has given the matter a good deal of at-

There is a growing demand for the repeal of the interstate-commerce act. Indianapolis manufacturers are not alone in the movement, as it is said that ninety-five out of one hundred of the manufacturers in the Central Traffic territory would to-day sign a petition asking its repeal. Some railroad men of prominence are beginning to see that it is damaging to the interests of the country. President Perkins, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiucy, says that until the interstate-commerce act is modified there is no hope of a settlement of the rate troubles. President Cable, of the Chicago & Rock Island, says that the long-andshort-haul rule, as it is interpreted, and the prohibition of pooling, are insurmountable obstacles to the satisfactory conduct of

Real-Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twentyfour hours ending at 5 P. M., April 5, 1890, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market

J. H. Clark to Mary A. Deputy, lot 274, in Clark's second addition to Mary A Deputy to A. C. Deputy, lot 274, in Clark's second addition to 300.00 olis, No. 2556, to John Goodnough, lot 94, in Julian's addition to Irving-W. Y. McNutt to A. L. Barnes, lot 3 150.00 and the east half of lots 8 and 11, in Webb's addition to Southport..... Cyrus Watts to Willis Moulton, part of 200.00 the west half of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 3, containing 19,50 acres..... 100.00 Cyrus Watts to Willis Moulton, part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 3, containing 16.79 acres..... 1,250.00 The Loan, Trust and Savings Bank to M. H. Spades, part of lot 1, in square

J. A. Bruce to Belle T. Allison, lot 59, 18,000.00 850.00 1,500.00 part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 25, township 15, range 2, containing 8 acres. D. G. Phillips to A. P. Shawver, lot 311 and the west half of 312, in Fletcher's Woodlawn addition.... 500.00 1,150.00 W. W. Watters to Charles Radtke, lot 19, in Watters's addition to West In-150.00 Joseph V. McKernan to Mary B. W. Preston, lot 13, in Hickman's Haugh-350.00 450.00 and 44, in Estep & Co.'s addition. John S. Spann et al. to Louis Clinch, lot 466, in Spann & Co.'s second Woodlawn addition.....

Harry J. Milligan, trustee, to E. H. Eldridge, lots 12 and 13, in square 4, in Fletcher, jr.'s, northeast addi-L. C. Coffman to W. W. Hubbard, lots 2, 3, 4, 23, 24, 25 and 26, in Fletcher, jr.'s, subdivision of part of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 15, range 4..... The Indianapolis Asylum for Friend-less Colored Children to C. D. Jen-2,050.00 ney, lot 100, in Bruce Place Ann E. McKee to Mary J. Wiley, lot 24, in Fletcher subdivision of lot 6. etc., in Fletcher's addition..... 1,200.00 Mary J. Wiley to W. J. McCullough

lot 24, in Fletcher's subdivision of lot 6, etc., in Fletcher's addition John S. Spann et al. to Richard Leggo lot 459, in Spann & Co.'s second Woodlawn addition..... 400.00 H. A. Eagle to Mary Schmidt, lot 36. in Yeiser, guardiau's, addition..... 650.00 William Roberts to John J. Cooper, part of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 16, range 3, con-J. N. Church to J. T. Huntington, lot 7, in Edwards's subdivision of block 19, in Johnson's heirs' addition.... 3,000,00 J. T. Huntington to J. N. Church, lot 7, in Edwards's subdivision of block 19, in Johnson's heirs' addition....
W. L. Milner to T. W. Cady, lot 35, in
Drake's first addition
Magdalena Maus to J. F. Scholl, lot 3,000.00

80, in McChesney's subdivision of part of outlot 150..... 550.00 Conveyances, 28; consideration....\$101,275.00 Maurice Thompson as a Soldier. Boston Transcript.

Maurice Thompson, as is perhaps well

has been described by an eye-witness as follows: 'It was once my fortune to see a young man take an ax in his hand and walk alone across two hundred yards of open ground, under the fire of four hundred dismounted troopers, and deliberately cut down a telegraph-pole. While he was chopping away at the tough cedar wood I could plainly see the splinters whirling away from the pole from top to bottom as the whizzing bullets aimed at him crashed through it or seamed its side with ragged sears. Near by stood a brick chimney where a house had been burned down. A twelve-nound shot struck the pile, and it went tumbling to earth, scattering its bricks about, some of them striking the young soldier's legs. He did not waver. As regular as the beat of a pendulum was the swinging of that ax, and when the pole fell friends and foes vied together in yelling their admiration of the young man as he deliberately shouldered his ax and returned to his place in his command."

MANUAL TRAINING.

An Enthusiastic Ohio Educator Specifies Some of Its Advantages. H. W. Compton, at National Educational Association

In most places where manual training is

being tried in this country it is through the philanthropy and generosity of private in-dividuals. Even where it is closely connected with public-school systems in several cities this has been brought about largely by private gifts. It has come to certain schools and cities as the Kindergarten system has come; in some places, first through the enthusiasm and munificence of private individuals, and after proving upon all interests, it has been adopted by boards of education and supported from the public funds. If you ask what are the facts of special importance which should be universally known for the education of public sentiment, I would say it must be said that where manual training schools of c the boys stay to complete the course ad offices, banks and dryat pale faces become ruddy goods stor and feeble dies usually grow round and strong, because proper exercise is given, and the true equilibrum of menta and physical forces is maintained; that it is as good for morals as for mind and body in doing away with the idleness, loating and dissipation, so apt to claim the evenings, Saturdays and vacations of city-bred s; that it fosters new and who views as to the proper relations between the poor, the middle and the opulent classes, and banishes that tendency in certain classes to look down upon the hornyhanded son of toil who wears the soiled clothes of the mechanic; that while it will give to the boys and girls an educa-tion which will better enable them to take hold of the practical business of life, with hand and eye so trained in the use of fundamental tools, processes and principles as to be at home in any one of the thousand and one occupations-that while it does these things for boys and girls, it is an educational process, a means of thought, ex-pression, giving the power to set forth, in-dependently of language or gesture, in concrete form the ideas and concepts of the

"These are statements which I have come to regard as indisputable facts, based upon six years of daily association with manualtraining work and the pupils engaged in it. These are a few of the facts which, if amplified, illustrated and explained, will make the introduction of manual work in city schools or anywhere else a comparatively easy matter. Those whom the opponents of manual training sometimes call cranks and fanatics may yet do for the United States what Ahlborn, the sculptor, Count Sparre, Abrahamson and Salomon did for the schools of Sweden, in which manual training has about reached the point of

What "Cheek."

Detroit Free Press. "Well, I'll be hanged!" he gasped as he sat on the window-sill in the postoffice yesterday with an open letter in his hand "What's the matter?" queried the friend

"Why, I advertised for a lady correspondent-not over twenty-five-lively-brunette preferred. Here is my first answer. "Any name signed?"
"Yes, 'Mand,' but I know the writing. It's my own wife's hand, and she is a

lorde, very dull, and over forty years old!

Just think of her cheek in answering such

an ad! No wonder our sex has lost its con-

fidence in women! A Dangerous Experiment.

It is stated that if the Reichstag should prove obstreperous, the Emperor of Ger-many will govern without one. If he at-tempts it he might find himself in the condition of the British King who was willing to trade his kingdom for a horse, and who would have been a horse ahead if he could have made the dicker.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND POSTAL SERVICE. POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1890. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until Saturday, the 12th of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for lacing-slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, canceling ink, pads, paper, envelopes, rubber goods, pens, penholders, pencils,ink, muchage, glass goods, ruiers, foiders, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, type-writer supplies and miscellaneous stationery, in such quantities of the different articles, respectively, and at such times and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service.

Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instruction as to the manner of bidding and condi-tions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Postoffice Supplies, Postoffice Department, Washing-

ton, D. C.

The Postmaster general reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. Postmaster-general.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO. Office of the Secretary,
PITTSBURG, March 10, 1890.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chtcago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, at Indianapolis, Ind., on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890,

at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing two di-rectors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1889, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 15, 1890, at 3 p. m., and reopened on Thursday, April 10, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road has perfected its arrangements for putting on a line of first-class propellers between Toledo and Buffalo. J. E. Bots-ford has been appointed general manager of the steamboat line, with headquarters at Toledo.

The New York Central is to tear down one of its elevators at Buffalo, and, in its place, erect a large freight depot, and at several points will this year build new two from Professor Baskervill's excellent article, entitled "Maurice Thompson, as is perhaps well known, grew up in Georgia, and went from there into the confederate army. The following extract taken from Professor Baskervill's excellent article, entitled "Maurice Thompson," in the Aprilg (1889) number of the Southern Methodist Quarterly, tells what sort of a soldier Mr. Thompson was:

"Wherever he served he was an enthusiastic soldier, an excellent scout, a reckless rider, a fine shot. One of his daring feats to London and Faris. Apply to Hamburg-American trips to and from Seuthampton and the Continent of the Southern Methodist Quarterly, tells what sort of a soldier Mr. Thompson was:

"Wherever he served he was an enthusiastic soldier, an excellent scout, a reckless rider, a fine shot. One of his daring feats to London and Faris. Apply to Hamburg-American trips to and from Seuthampton and the Continent trips to and from Seuthampton and the C